

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO BE PRINTED IN THE CITY OF TOPEKA. The first issue of the Associated Press, which was the first of the kind in the United States, was printed in Topeka. The first issue of the Associated Press, which was the first of the kind in the United States, was printed in Topeka.

THE STATE JOURNAL has a regular average daily circulation of more than 10,000 copies. It is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published by the State Journal Publishing Company, which is a member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

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Weather indications. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Forecast for 24 hours until 9 p. m. Wednesday: For Kansas—Fair; warmer; easterly winds becoming southerly.

The tramp question seems about to be solved by railroad wrecks.

The mule spinners of New England doubtless struck because they had a "kick coming."

Is Mr. Cleveland should have to eat his words on the tariff bill, his enemies would all crow.

A CHINESE stick-pot must be a good deal like a state institution under Populist management.

A FURIOUS wind storm has just passed over parts of Russia. Had not the state board of health better get into its cyclone cellar?

PHOR. ELY shouldn't think thoughts or entertain views less than a hundred years old, if he wishes to be a satisfactory college professor.

SENATOR TELLER says Senator Hill is the coming man in the Democratic party. He might add that, taking the platform for a standard, he is the only one.

Is Governor Lowell had been among humbugs, to change his story a little, he wouldn't have felt lonesome. He would have been both of them and with them.

Mr. Vest announces that he will not retire from office. Of course not. No United States senator retires from office. They only "retire" when they are put out.

Mrs. L. Mass should join the party of scientists on Popocatepetl. She could get some valuable knowledge of that "crater of a volcano," she talks so much about.

Is congress is only waiting on Cleveland to act on the tariff bill before adjourning, the president has it in his power to bestow a great blessing on the country.

FIVE thousand children work in the mills of Rhode Island for \$1 a week. This must be part of the "right of free contract" that we hear so much about nowadays.

SOVEREIGN denies that he was forcibly ejected from a Knights of Labor meeting at Philadelphia. As a Sovereign perhaps he would prefer to say abdicated. It boots little.

THE bump of reverence doesn't seem to be largely developed in the Dana family. Paul Dana, son of Chas. A. Dana, slapped a policeman in the face, right in New York, too.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD answered Superintendent Wickes very curtly when the latter offered to show him around Pullman. The governor seemed to think that Wickes needed training.

BAKER UNIVERSITY is going to have a football team this fall which may cause some of the fossilized brethren to do a little kicking themselves. Baker seems bound to be up to date, however.

WHILE the Chinese were shooting off firecrackers before a wooden deity the Japanese came up and killed about a thousand of them. A Chinaman shows up strongly when it comes to noise, but fighting is not in his line.

THE Ringman Leader-Courier asks what has become of the old-fashioned Populist who used to condemn public officials when they devoted their time to campaign work while continuing to draw their salaries?

SENATOR FAULKNER of the national Democratic committee is said to be directing his efforts to holding a Democratic majority in the house of representatives. There seems to be no limit either to Senator Faulkner's stupidity or his daring.

THE metropolitan police law is a nuisance. The only right way, is to let people elect the chief of police as they do the sheriff. Then if the chief of police doesn't suit, he could be removed at the next election; and the election ought to be held at least once a year.

THE PASSING OF McKINLEY.

Under the impetus of the protective tariff the United States made wonderful progress during the past thirty years. Manufacturing industries increased enormously and there were vast accumulations of wealth and money. The conditions under which the people were living might have continued for an indefinite period had the masses not begun to suspect that they were not getting their share of the apparent prosperity.

And when President Cleveland near the close of his first term of office sent to congress his famous tariff message, in which he not only took that position but made the claim that the people were paying for all this seeming prosperity out of their own pockets it at once attracted wide spread attention. It was a new idea to the people; most of whom had not given much attention to the matter, but not having sufficient time to inform themselves thoroughly before election, they concluded it was better to endure the existing evils if evils they were, than to fly to others that they knew nothing of and so declined to endorse Mr. Cleveland at the polls.

If the Republican party had then been contented to remain in its firmly entrenched position as the champion of the protective tariff law, it might have been in control of the government today. But seemingly acting on the principle that if a moderate dose of medicine is good, it would be more beneficial to the patient to give the whole bottle, it began the work of making an already high tariff still higher. A leader was needed, and Major Wm. McKinley became the high priest of the worshippers at the shrine of protection. The bill which he framed embodying these views, became a law, and was followed by the hurrying of the party from power in the nation.

When the result of the election became known, Major McKinley was at once declared by his admirers to be the logical candidate of his party for the presidency in 1896. If the Democrats of the present congress had failed to pass a tariff measure this claim would have had some force, but if the pending bill should become a law the people will not consent to any more tariff tinkering for a long time. The senate bill, bad as it is said to be by all parties, when in operation will afford a fair test of the claims of both the friends and opponents of a high protective tariff, and when a decision shall be reached it will be too late to be available by the McKinleyites in 1896. The bill as passed gives to the people free lumber and free wool, and on these items the test can be made. A large number of protectionists, perhaps amounting to a majority, are willing to see the experiment made. Practice is so much more satisfactory than theory. They have seen the practical operations of the system of one set of theorists, and it has been followed by ill-health, poverty, starvation wages, strikes, and a general decline in prices. They are ready to give the other set of theorists a trial. If they have been wrong they are now ready to be convinced. Major McKinley cannot avoid being regarded as the general who led the Republican party down to defeat. He must be regarded as an impossibility in the next presidential campaign.

The campaign of 1896 will be fought on other lines than the tariff. The all absorbing issue will be the currency question, or more strictly the silver problem. This is apparent from the attention which this subject is already receiving, to the exclusion of all others, even the tariff. The interest of the people of all parties in the silver problem grows in intensity daily, while they have not seemed to care what congress did with the tariff.

The Republican of prominence who most nearly voices the sentiments of the people on silver is Thomas B. Reed of Maine. If there be what is termed a logical candidate he is the man. If he resided in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois his nomination would be almost assured. Locality may defeat him but the nomination must go to some man holding similar views on the money question if the party would win in the next national election. McKinley is in every way unavailable.

THE Pops were awfully mad at Topeka during the last session of the legislature, and seriously proposed all sorts of fool schemes to remove the capital. And any talk at that time of spending any more money on the state house operated on them like a red flag upon certain quadrupeds. But now Mr. Sloat, the Pop candidate for the legislature in Topeka is making his race, we understand, upon the proposition that the state house should be completed.—Warrior Record.

No man, no matter what party he belongs to, can get votes in Topeka who isn't pledged to work for the completion of the state house. The building is the pride of the people of the city whether Republican or Populist. Col. Vane is just as much pledged to work for the completion of the state house as R. J. Sloat.

ENGLAND was very sore about the Alabama decision, according to the London Globe, and will not let another Alabama be fitted out for China. The Alabama decision hurt England's pocket, and that is the only place she has any sensitiveness.

DEBS says in one place that the jealousy of the brotherhoods killed the strike, and in another that United States troops did it. Mr. Debs should make up his mind definitely which it was, he has had some time to think about it.

61.50—Kansas City and Return—\$1.50

Santa Fe route

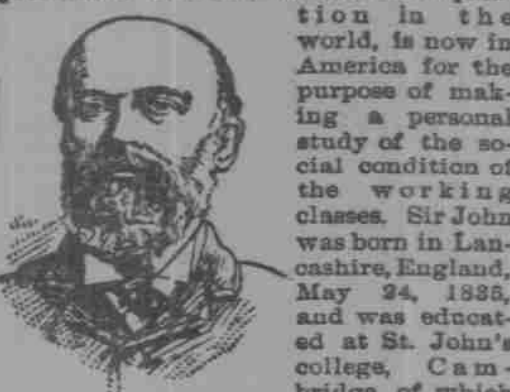
Special excursion train Sunday, August 26. Fare \$1.50 for the round trip. Santa Fe route.

Webb & Harris, druggists, Bennett's Flats

AN ARDENT CHAMPION OF LABOR.

Dr. John Gorst, Who Is Now In America Studying the Workingmen's Condition.

Sir John E. Gorst, one of the most prominent students of the labor question in the world, is now in America for the purpose of making a personal study of the social condition of the working classes.



Sir John E. Gorst, who was born in Lancashire, England, May 24, 1835, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which college he became a fellow. He went to New Zealand when a young man and held a civil position there until the outbreak of the Maori war, when he returned to England, where he was called to the bar in 1865. Ten years later he became a queen's counselor.

Meanwhile he had become eminent in politics and had reorganized the Conservative party at the request of Disraeli. He was solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's ministry in 1885, under secretary for India in 1886, member of parliament since 1886 and secretary of the treasury under Lord Salisbury's recent regime.

He is an ardent champion of labor's interests in parliament and was a member of the Berlin labor conference in 1891. He also induced Lord Salisbury after the conclusion of the Berlin conference to appoint a royal commission on labor, and his opinions dominated the deliberations of that body. Sir John has divided the labor questions of the day into classes—those ripe for legislation and those which need the further judgment of public opinion. The former Sir John urges legislation upon; the latter he endeavors to bring to public attention with the view to having reforms made and abuses corrected.

In his investigations Sir John loses no time in getting down to bedrock. He is no theorist. All his conclusions are formed after a close personal study of existing conditions. Not long ago he became a resident of Toynbee Hall, in the Whitechapel district of London, and for three months went about the slums with John Burns, General Booth of the Salvation Army and other reformers and hobnobbed with socialists, anarchists and workmen of all classes and conditions. He is an ardent champion of the bill making employers liable for injuries to their employees and of other proposed legislation in favor of laboring men.

THE POSTAL TROLLEY CAR.

A Novelty In Mail Delivery Now Utilized In the City of Brooklyn.

The latest novelty in mail delivery is the postal trolley car now in use in Brooklyn and its extensive suburbs. The car, which is painted white, with gold lettering and red trimmings, is a combination postal and smoking car. The interior is divided into two compartments, each 10 feet long. One compartment is open to passengers and is particularly designed for that portion of the public addicted to the tobacco habit. The other compartment resembles the interior of the ordinary railroad postal car on a small scale.

On one side of the car are horizontal bars from which the mail pouches are strung, and on the other are a wide table and a case of 54 pigeonholes, into which the mail for outlying sections of Brooklyn is distributed. The car is manned by one postal clerk, who, as soon as the car leaves the general post office, begins distributing the mail into the pigeonholes representing the different sections along the route. As each station is reached it receives its mail just as each town along the line of a railroad gets its consignment from the clerks in an ordinary postal mail car.

As Brooklyn has a circumference of about 80 miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000, and as much time is saved citizens of the outlying districts by having the distribution of mail done in the cars instead of at the general post office, it is believed the postal trolley car will be such a success that it will be imitated in other large cities of the country. On the return trip the car collects mail matter from the different branch stations and leaves it at the general post office. Two of the cars are now in use. They are run, lighted and even heated by electricity and were built at a cost of \$1,900 each.

St. Louis was the first city to utilize the postal trolley car, and the credit for the idea seems to belong to Major John B. Harlow, postmaster of St. Louis. Last year he rigged up a small freight car, placed it on the St. Louis and Suburban Electric railroad, and the residents of the suburbs hailed him as a public benefactor.



INSIDE A TROLLEY MAIL CAR.

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"Tissus microbicides," warranted to keep out the most persevering bacillus, are being sold by some of the chief Parisian shops.

Warren M. Crosby & Co.

SHOWING MANY VERY HANDSOME THINGS IN COLORED

WOOL DRESS GOODS THIS WEEK.

Many Choice Patterns Impossible to Duplicate Later in the Season.

Special lines of pretty Mixed Suitings at 39c, 50c and 75c yd.

46 in. heavy all wool Diagonals, pretty new shades, a bargain at 50c yd.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—in new weaves, in standard cloths—displaying the Largest Stock ever carried, at very low prices.

Remnants of Wool Dress Goods—Silks, Challies, Gingham, Dimities, Etc., at less than 1-2 price. Many much less than 1-2 price.

Remnants of Laces and Embroideries away down to close.

New Jet Trimmings and New Braids.

DIDN'T TAKE THEM.

O. C. Miles Released From Charge of Theft In Police Court—Mother Harbored.

Mr. Hingate returned to the police station this morning and the court felt justified once more in holding a long session.

D. Link was in it first. His case was one of those peculiar ones in which it is necessary to prove that the prisoner is "broke" and has no visible means of support. This was not done and Mr. Link was allowed to take his smiling countenance outside and let it cool.

Gladys Palmer and Mattie Underwood, two innocent misses sat on the prisoners' bench entwined in each others arms with a we-will-die-together air. There is no doubt that all of the nineteen years each bears have not been devoted to lesson leaves and they did not attempt to deny it. That's the reason they are now having around the woman's cell at the prison with a ten days sentence each.

The next case called was the frequently left over one of O. C. Miles, who was accused of a lousiness for certain jewelry that had once been the property of Mrs. M. S. Wilson, whose cunning looks had once caused the police court reporter to refer to her as Miss. It was charged that the property in question had been removed from the house of Mrs. Comer Keeler on Adams street, where Mrs. Wilson had called, and where Miles had been to see Miss Measure, who is playing a season there as a soubrette. During the evening the articles were missed. Charles Corcoran had been there too on the same evening but he was Mrs. Wilson's friend and was not mentioned in the case at all. Mrs. Keeler had also missed a pin and had accused Miles of taking it but he explained that all right. It seems he and his friend Jimmie Johnson had been loading along the viaduct a week or so ago and had been thrown by that particular destiny that shapes their particular ends into the company of Mrs. Wilson and Miss Measure and the entire crowd had taken a trip to Oakland park. Miss Measure was wearing Mrs. Keeler's pin and on the way home Miles had taken it off and pinned it to his own coat. Johnson was busy at the time and had not noticed it. There had been talk about the pin while the people were at the park but Johnson was looking for his hat that he lost in some unaccountable manner and piece and did not hear it. Miles said he would bring the pin back, but lost it before he got a chance to and so offered to pay for it. Mrs. Keeler would not accept any money, however; she wanted the pin. After a good deal of testimony in which it was developed that "a man named Smith" had said he knew something about the Wilson jewels but he was now out of town, the judge concluded that Miles was a pretty good sort of a fellow and that there was not evidence enough to convict him so he let him go.

On account of the absence of some of the witnesses the liquor case against John Collingworth was reset for hearing on September 1st.

Judge Ensminger then applied his sponge to the slate.

The weeds are four feet tall in some streets in the western part of town.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

The Santa Fe the Official Route to Pittsburg, Pa., for the Annual Reunion, G. A. R.

Department Commander Campbell has chosen the Santa Fe in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as the official route to Pittsburg for the national encampment G. A. R. The official train with the officers of the department of Kansas will leave the Santa Fe depot, Topeka, at 8 o'clock p. m. Saturday, September 8, and run through to Pittsburg without change. This train will consist of Pullman sleepers, free chair cars and coaches. All comrades, their families and friends, in fact all who wish to go on this cheap excursion to the east, are cordially invited to join this official train. Tickets sold September 7 and 8 good to return at any time to and including September 18. You can stop off if you wish between Chicago and Pittsburg on the return trip at any point desired, on tickets sold by the Santa Fe, and you don't have to go through to Pittsburg unless you wish. Come and see us for all particulars. ROWLEY Bros., Agents, Southeast Cor. Sixth and Kansas ave.

61.50—Kansas City and Return—\$1.50

Santa Fe route

Special excursion train Sunday, August 26. Fare \$1.50 for the round trip. Santa Fe route.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

STRONG SPECIAL BARAINS!

Which will invite the attention and interest discriminating buyers this week.

S. Barnum & Co.

617-619 KANSAS AVENUE.

Something like a hundred dozen Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with neat tasty, colored borders, usual 8 1/2 and 10c kind. You can have choice of lot at 5 Cents.

Yard wide Brown Muslin, worth 6 1/2c, that can not be equalled anywhere at the price. We mark it 4 1/2 Cents.

We shall sell every fan in stock at a reduction of one-third from the regular price, and the variety is still quite extensive.

Purchasers of Fine Brown Muslin will certainly wonder at the bail of yard wide goods we offer at 6 1/2 Cents. It is cheap at 8 1/2c.

Fine Damask Towels, 20 x38 inches, colored border and fringe value 25c each, 3 of these for 50c.

We shall close out entire balance of stock of light Percal, Lawn and Gingham Ladies' Wrappers. The assortment is somewhat broken, the sizes being principally 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46; prices were \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

\$1.68 will take any of them.

Some ready made Wrappers of dark materials, 98 Cents. worth \$1.50.

Do you need any Straw Matting; we have revised the prices.

18 c kind, now 12 1/2c
27 1/2 c kind, now 18 c
Better qualities treated the same way. Carpet room.

A thousand yards Apron Check Gingham, worth 7 1/2c 5c per Yard.

SOME BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS. Curtains worth \$1.00 at 68c. Curtains worth \$2 at \$1.25. Also one lot of only 10 pairs worth \$5.00 per pair at \$2.95. Carpet room.

We offer over 300 Corsets at a special price of 50 cents; certainly superior in every particular to ordinary 75c kinds. We know of none approaching it in value.

We keep ready made Mosquito Canopies in the Carpet Department. They are made with folding frames and cord and pulley, full in size and fine net; must sell them now: \$2.50 kind cut to \$1.50 \$2.75 kind cut to \$1.75

We carry in stock ready made Sheets and Pillow Cases and are making prices on them lower than they can be made at home, and saving you the labor besides.

39 CENT SALE IN CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

To sell out various lines as shown in our South Window, we offer the following astonishing bargains:

Men's Striped Underwear, worth 75c. Fine Suspenders, Worth 85c, 75c and \$1.00. Summer Silk Windsor Ties, latest Shapes, worth 75c and \$1.00.

Gents' solid colors Otis Mills Underwear, worth 75c. Nainsook Drawers, worth 65c. Silk and Satin Neck Ties, worth 75c.

At the one absurdly Low Price of 39c for the Choice.